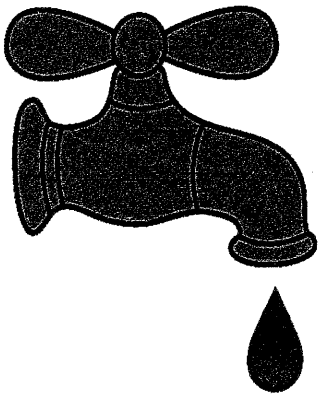

IN5263002

Petersburg Water Company

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguin qu lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all of the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other kind of immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Our groundwater wells draw from the "Surficial Sand & Gravel Aquifer" that is located ¾ of a mile West of State Road 61 on River Road near Petersburg.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which be naturally-occurring, or that results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also, result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all of the contaminants that we have detected during the 2015calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicated that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from the testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2015. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may, however, be more than one-year-old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL:	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
TT:	Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
ppm:	parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
ppb:	parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
P*:	Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has been sampled for four quarters.
n/a:	either not available or not applicable.
ND:	Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section I – Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Min	Max	Above AL Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
9/3/2014	Barium	2	2	mg/l	<0.080				No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
9/3/2014	Nitrate	10	10	mg/l	<0.05				No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
9/3/2014	Chromium	0.1	0.1	mg/l	<0.001				No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
9/3/2014	Thallium	0.002	0.0005	mg/l	<0.0005				No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
8/11/2014	Fluoride	4.0	4.0	mg/l	< 0.31				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
9/23/2014	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3AL	1.3	mg/l	0.818				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
9/23/2014	Lead (90th Percentile)	0.015 AL	0	mg/l	0.0012				No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

By-products & Precursors Disinfection

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Min	Max	Above AL Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids(haa5)	60		ppb	17				No	By product of drinking water chlorination
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80		ppb	15				No	By product of drinking water chlorination

Residual Disinfection

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Min	Max	Above AL Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2015	Chlorine Residue	4 MRDL		mg/l	1	1.1	1.00		No	Water additive(disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms

Special Note on Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http//www.epa.gov/safewater/ lead.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A source water assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a high susceptibility risk. More information can be obtained by contacting Mr. Jeff Loveless at (812)354-6835 at your earliest convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Ms. Rebecca Travis of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317) 234-3243

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Jeff Loveless at (812)354-6835. Or you can join us at our water board meetings, which our regularly held every first and third Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Petersburg City Hall 04 Main Street, Petersburg, Indiana. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and /or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and /or employees.

We Care About You

We at the Petersburg Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office at (812)354-8707, if you have any questions.

Jeff Loveless

Jeff Loveless, Certified Plant Operator
City of Petersburg, Indiana

Dear Petersburg Water Customer,

We just recently received our financial management report for the City's water department from Umbaugh & Associates, our financial consultant. I am pleased to report that the rate increase that occurred in the summer of 2015 has placed the department in a positive cash balance position. You may remember that cash balance projections for 2015 were to be in a negative position had the rate increase not occurred. Fortunately we avoided that situation and we should be in a much better financial position going forward.

The age of our facility and distribution system makes our maintenance expenses relatively high. We are in the middle of a complete evaluation of the facility by Midwestern Engineers to better determine the future of our facilities. This planning study is being funded by a grant from USDA to the City. The good news is that we have an abundant supply of quality water available for our community. The bad news is the age of the equipment required to properly treat and deliver the water to our customers. The Pike-Gibson Water Company is a very large customer for the City's water department and is planning on expanding their operation further into Gibson County and at that time will be requiring more water from the Petersburg Water Company. We will be reviewing the results of the planning study and determine the best and most cost efficient way to prepare our Water Department for the future.

We are again pleased to offer the annual consumer confidence report outlining the quality of the City of Petersburg's water. Once again, our quality met or exceeded all health standards. We regularly test for over 80 known contaminants and we continue to test below any levels of concern. This consistency of our quality report is largely attributed to the quality of the Petersburg Aquifer. The rock and sand that line our water supply act as a natural filter and makes it less costly to treat than surface water. Our water rates remain less than those of surrounding communities. It is our intent to provide the best possible product and service, at the best possible price for our customers.

If you have questions about your drinking water or this report, please contact Jeff Loveless, Water Treatment Plant Operator at 812-354-6835.

Sincerely,

R.C. Klipsch

R.C. Klipsch
Mayor